



THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1896.

NUMBER 6

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery
Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevidéu, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transvaal Government Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.,

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co., (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & CO.
Successors to W. R. CASSELS, & Co.,
11, Rua 1º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO,
Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard and Domestic goods, Specialties, &c., etc., can be easily solicited.

WILSON & CO.
21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva,
RIO de Janeiro.
Importers, Exporters
and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE
Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.
Telephone No. 193. P. O. Box. No. 167

V. A. WENCESLAU
GUIMARÃES & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Importers of
Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities
bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for
BLANQ BROTHERS & Co.

Exporters of Madeira Wines
G. PHELLER & Co.,
Bordeaux,
Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;
E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,
Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in
Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.
Rua da Alfândega, 89.

RAUNIER & CO.
136, RUA DO OUVIDOR
TAILORS AND COSTUME-MAKERS.

This establishment is mounted to execute every order.

Speciality in costume-making. Cashmeres, serges, woollens and flannels, mohairs, alpacas, brins, etc., etc., also silks and fancy stuffs for dresses, kept in stock.

Superior qualities of Ladies' stockings and shoes.

MODERATE PRICES.

DR. FRANCISCO PEREIRA
(American Dentist)
RUA DA QUITANDA 37
(1st floor)

Office Hours: from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & CO.

119, Rua da Quitanda

CAIXA NO CORREIO 16

Representatives of

FLINT, EDDY & CO., New York

AGENTS FOR

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS;

NATHAN MFG. Co.—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.—Car Seats;

And various builders of railway cars: passenger and freight; also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles of American manufacture.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.
No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

George's Restaurant.

8, Rua do General Camara.

New, centrally-located, clean and well-equipped in every respect.

The proprietor of this Restaurant begs to announce to his customers and friends that he has opened a large dining room on *Prado do Rio* on the first floor at the above Establishment, No. 8 Rua do Gen. Camara, and is at their service until 8 o'clock every evening.

The proprietor gives his personal attention to the catering

The service and kitchen are of the best.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Proprietor.

Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueduto No. 108,

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (*Plano Inclinado, rua do Rachado*) to this hotel, and Silverstein.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Fine wines and liqueurs. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to F. MENTGES,

'ASSEMBLÉA 72. TELEPHONE 8018.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME
DU TRAVAUX ET
D'ENTREPRISES
AU BRÉSIL

Empreza Estivadora

79 RUA 1º DE MARÇO 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers
and sailing vessels.

AMERICAN
Bank Note Company,
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1856.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS FOR DIVIDENDS AND CORPORATIONS, DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILL OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style FROM STREET PLATES,

WITH SPECIAL EQUIPMENT TO PREVENT FRAUDULENT PRACTICES. Special papers and ink exclusively for use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS. Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES, Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD,

TOURO ROBERTSON, Vice-Presidents.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

J. NO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

For Stamp Collectors

BRAZIL POSTAGE STAMPS

Brazil—Sets for sale:
50 Varieties, Rs. 5000 50 Varieties, Rs. 5000
30 Varieties, Rs. 1000 50 Varieties, Rs. 10000
40 Varieties, Rs. 4000 50 Varieties, Rs. 20000
100 Varieties, Rs. 50000

Collection of 120 Varieties (nearly complete) Rs. 30000

All Brazilian and Foreign Stamps sold separately. Karlsruhe—New issues.

Illustrated Catalogue of all Brazilian Postage Stamps from 1843 to 1891..... Rs. 5000

English-spoken. CASA PHILATELICA,
14, Travessa S. Francisco de Paula
Rio de Janeiro.

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Every description of Freight Cars
for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

LAWRENCE W. HISLOP,
and
HISLOP & CO.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
Brazil.

Ship, Steamer and General Commission Agents.
Correspondence and Consignments Invited.

Established 1884.

Bankers, LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, L'd.

Codes used:

No. 1, A B C, Watkins & Scotts.

Translations from English into Portuguese
and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. eis this office.

D. A. DE LIMA & CO.
67, New Street, Rua da Quitanda, 56
New York.

Execute orders for American manufactures, machinery of all kinds, rolling stock, railway supplies, lumber, petroleum, flour, provisions, &c. Make firm offers of cargoes or parts thereof. Purchase and sell on commission. Make liberal advances on consignments. Correspondence carefully attended to.

Cable address: "Delima—New York."

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1891.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rue General Camara—1st floor

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agent for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Christiansen & Co.

No. 115, Rue da Quinanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £500,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rue General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co., agents.

No. 8, Rue da Candelaria.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) £1,47,500
Reserve fund £670,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rue de Théophile Ottoni.

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1886

Capital £3,000,000
Accumulated funds £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

No. 21, Rue do Conselheiro Sarava.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £1,328,751
Uncalled capital £2,400,751Agent: P. E. Sackwitz,
4, Travessa do Conselheiro Sarava.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co.

No. 55, Rue 1^o de Março.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO. LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & CO., LTD., London

Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praca do Comercio, Salas 26 and 27.

Entrance: Rue Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresca No. 8.

P. O. Box 801. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO.

BUENOS AIRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,
LONDON.Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,
PARIS.Messrs. Schroder & Co., F. H. Schroder & Co.,
nachf., HAMBURG,Messrs. Joh. Berenozig, Gossler & Co.,
HAMBURG,Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,
GENOA.**BRAZILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices In São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 500.) (Caixa 183.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto
Gesellschaft, Berlin
Norddeutsche Bank in and corresp.
Hamburg, Hamburg. [pondents.]England..... M. A. von Rothschild
Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.France..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
Montagu House, Bishopsgate, London
Banking Company Limited, London
Union Bank of London, Limited, London
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., LondonSpain..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches
Comptoir Lyonnais d'Enseigne de
Paris, ParisBelgium..... H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp
Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.Italy..... Banco Commerciale Italiana, Milano,
Genoa, and correspondents.

Portugal..... Banco Lisbon & Apores and corresp.

United States..... G. Amschel & Co., New York
Londonburg, Thalhaim & Co., New
York.

Uruguay..... L. B. Superville, Montevideo.

Argentina..... Ernesto Tomquist & Co., B. Ayres
Banco Alentem Transatlantico, do.

and any other countries

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,

etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Krah-Petersen,

Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 950,000**BRANCHES:**Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.DRAWNS ON.—
London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.****HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.**

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Item paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 550,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO
Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Río Grande do Sul.Draws on its Head Office in London:
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co. PARIS.

Messrs. J. Breuerberg Gossler & Co. HAMBURG,
and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Beltragli and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A. NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.**TRINIDAD.**

Seventeen hours of continuous steaming in a south-westerly direction from Barbados brought us within sight of the blue mountains of Trinidad. We passed by daylight along the northern coast, and arrived at the narrow entrance of the gulf of Paria, known as Boca Drago, or the Dragon's Mouth. Our course was along lofty hills rising from the water's edge which were clothed from sea to sky in dense, dark forests. The volcanic appearance which marked the Caribbean islands is gone, and Trinidad looks like a part of a continent. Suddenly a narrow passage opened through the mountain wall, with a little rocky island, whitened by sea birds, in its midst. Far out on the horizon beyond the misty clouds which hovered over the sea could be discovered the continent of South America. Through a maze of currents, which would have made the passage difficult to a sailing vessel, the steamer forced its way, and in a short time we had passed among a few low wooded islands into the vast gulf of Paria, the great watery plain where the floods of the Orinoco spread themselves before mingling with the sea. The change was marvellous; instead of the bright blue ocean we were ploughing a yellow sea, waveless and blazing with the reflection of a tropical sun. We had come into the gulf by the northern passage; the southern, by which Columbus entered on his third voyage, lies opposite and is called the Boca Sierpe, or Serpent's Mouth. Here, after a long and trying voyage, the great navigator had found land again, and in fulfilment of a vow to name the first land after the Holy Trinity, he called the island Trinidad. He found groves of palm trees and noble forests and abundant springs and streams, though he had supposed that so near the equator nature would be parched and sterile.

When the anchor of the *Median* went down into the gulf of Paria and we steamed ahead to bring it to a hold the water became as muddy as the Mississippi. A steam launch soon came to carry the passengers ashore, and on our way thither we passed a dismantled and rusting hulk moored before the town, and also a river steamer with its huge stern wheel. This was the freight and passenger steamer in which one of our company who had entertained us with his mandolin, his monkey bought at St. Kitts, and his photographic views, was to ascend the Orinoco. I have seen him since the voyage, and his tales of the dangers and delights of the way made me long for a chance to go up this river and the still larger Amazon, and see nature and man in these fresh routes of travel.

Sixty miles south of Port of Spain is one of the wonders of the world; a dark and disgraceful thing, indeed, but yet a phenomenon. Pitch is no novelty, but a plain of a hundred acres more or less, where the pitch is bubbling up at the rate of tons a day, is certainly worth seeing, and I had no sympathy with the snob who sent his valet to inspect for him, because, as he said, it was a dirty job and a black lake was not half as beautiful as an ordinary lake. The bitumen deposits by the Dead Sea and at Baku on the Caspian, and the oil wells of Pennsylvania are not beautiful to look upon, but they are curious and instructive, and they promote study and scientific investigation. It was once thought that the pitch lake of Trinidad had some connection with the volcanic forces of the West Indies, but a sounder and simpler explanation has been given by practical chemists and surveyors, to wit, that the buried vegetable matter which has been amassed here, becomes a sort of peat, and then is converted by the chemical processes of nature into an oily asphalt, which under the pressure of the upper soil gradually oozes up to the surface.

We came to La Brea at daylight in order to avoid the heat, which upon the pitch lake in the middle of the day is something frightful. We were put ashore in boats through a heavy surf, landing on a reef of pitch which had flowed down into the sea, and become almost as hard as cement. The beach is mostly covered with black pitch, and a road made artificially of the same material winds up a long and gradual ascent to the lake. The sun had risen, and though the road was partly through woodland, its surface soon became yielding under the feet, and was unpleasantly warm to the feet. It seemed strange to see rich vegetation everywhere, but it is evident that the pitch does not

**WILLIAM SMITH,
ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,**

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 5. TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA

1st floor.

A. CLAUSEN

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POOCK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul [Havana Cigars]

BAVARIA BEER from the

Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.

Also of Messrs.

COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Félix (Bahia),

RODENBURG & Co. " "

GEHR. KLINGENBERG, Detmold (Lithographers).

77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA**Champagne Piper Heidsick**

From the old firm Heidsick

ESTABLISHED IN 1785

Carte Blanche,

Sec,

Brut Extra.

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

[February 4th, 1896]

injure it. I picked huge waxy red flowers out of little green oases in the pitchy plain, and a variety of smaller plants and flowers were growing in the same places. But everything was more or less covered with pitch dust, the smell of pitch was in the air, and after a walk of less than a mile up a gentle slope we reached our goal. The black lake with its inky pools, and spots of yellow bubbles, and water cracks, and yielding surface, and strong odor of sulphuretted hydrogen, has been often described, but it must be seen and smelled to be appreciated. Anything more black, malodorous and repulsive in nature I have never seen upon earth's surface. It has been likened to a vast asphalt pavement with many furrows and holes filled with inky waters, in which swim ugly fish and black beetles. Charles Kingsley compares it to a crowd of immense black mushrooms of all shapes, close together, their tops on a level, and their rounded rims squeezed tight against each other, with water poured over them so as to fill all the seams. But these are inventions, not descriptions. A vast black lake with multitudes of circles such as is made when a stone is thrown into water, gives a fair idea of the appearance from a little distance. When one comes to walk over the pitch, for it is solid enough to walk over, he finds deep pools and channels of water, and places where the pitch bubbles up with a yellowish scum and a sulphurous smell. If he stands long in one place after the sun is high, his feet sink gradually; and horses and carts which load the material only remain a few moments in the same spot. When pieces of pitch are taken out, nature at once begins to repair the damage, and in twenty-four hours the hole is filled up again. We saw the process beginning in a dozen different places. Besides the curious sight of little islands of rich vegetation rising out of this black plain, there were here and there great pieces of wood sticking up endwise, having apparently come up through the pitch, for they had crowns of pitch on the end which rose two or three feet above the surface. A strange quality of the material was that it did not stick to or soil the hands. I took a ball of the stuff and worked it like putty, and it was not until the water was thoroughly squeezed out that it began to show any dirty or adhesive characteristics. This is due to the amount of earthy matter which is mingled with the vegetable oil in the product. We walked over acres of the lake, dug into it for specimens, one of the lads caught a fish in a black pool, and lest the sulphuretted hydrogen and the hot sun in combination should make us sick, we limited our visit to about an hour. The tract is leased by the government of Trinidad to an American asphalt company for forty-one years, at \$60,000 a year, and the company is coining money. Its president recently paid nearly three-quarters of a million dollars for a palace in New York, and there is no limit to the business which can be done in this material. It is used for pavements, for roofs, for cellars, for the protection of walls for tombs, for tennis courts and garden paths, for village sidewalks; and new applications are devised every month which will turn this black and ill-smelling mass into the gold which Columbus and his comrades vainly sought in Trinidad. Thus does the world progress, and the discarded and despised materials of one century become the wealth of its successors. The asphalt company has established machinery near the lake to crush and purify the pitch as it comes from the lake in cans, to form it into blocks or pack it in barrels, and an endless chain of huge iron buckets has been set up from the works to the shore to facilitate the transportation of the asphalt to vessels. I was afforded an excellent example to what base uses fine things may come, when I saw the *Madame* which was so neat and trim on our winter excursion, lying on a summer day at her New York dock, dirty and grimy, and discharging tons of black freight from La Brea and the pitch lake upon the wharf.

We rowed through a rough sea back to our steamer, hoisted the anchor, and before noon were once more at Port of Spain. Our long voyage to the south was ended and the ship was homeward bound.

One morning we were again at St. Thomas; the men-of-war had departed, the town was asleep; we landed and engaged in commerce: freighted with cigars, bay rum, fruits and plants, we returned to the ship, and were soon steaming northward. After two days the mercury in the thermometer has fallen to 60 degrees Fahrenheit at noon; there is a chill in the morning air; we steam through floating masses of seaweed; a deep blue water is beneath, and a cold blue sky overhead. The passengers have packed up their white clothes and straw hats, and appear in dark tweeds and winter gray suits, with blue yachting caps and black fel hats. West India mangoes and sapodillas have given place to oranges on the table, and we have an appetite for animal food. Ah, a northeaster has struck us; we meet cold, sleety rain; leafless trees; winter lingering in the lap of spring. But we are heartily welcomed home. Some of the warmest and truest of human hearts beat in the colder climates of the earth, and it is our happy lot to have a multitude of such warm-hearted friends. God bless them all.—*Augustus, in New York Observer.*

TO PROTECT CONSUMERS.

A question of great interest relating to the health of this city, and one which is receiving more and more attention in other parts of the civilized world as the months pass, was discussed at the meeting of the state board of health on Friday. The examination of dairy herds throughout the state has not been discontinued, although it has been restricted. Since July 15 the board's committee has inspected 833 head of cattle and has killed 298 of these, which had the disease commonly called consumption; that is to say, nearly 35 per cent were tuberculous. The tuberculin test was trustworthy in every case. The question under consideration, of which we have spoken, related to methods by which consumers of milk in this city can be protected against the sale of milk taken from consumptive cows.

We have repeatedly predicted that eventually

this city, and all other cities in the civilized world, would take effective measures to prevent the sale to their inhabitants of milk carrying the germs of that disease which is the worst scourge of the human race—tuberculosis, commonly called consumption. It is known that a considerable percentage of the milk cows in this country and in other civilized lands have this disease and that the germs of it are discharged from the udders of tuberculous cows with their milk. The sale of such milk in any city can be prevented only by the suppression of the disease in the herds from which the city is supplied. The tuberculin test, when properly applied, iserring, and by means of it the tuberculous cows in any herd can be detected. The time is coming when every civilized city will forbid the sale within its boundaries of milk from a dairy herd which has not been cleansed of this disease by means of the tuberculin test.

We hope that the legislature of this state at its coming session will deal wisely with this question. Evidence accumulates that the great death rate from consumption is due in part to infection proceeding from tuberculous milk and beef. The legislative products advocated by the board of health of this city and by the state board should receive the careful attention and favorable treatment which they deserve. But we venture the prediction that if no effective state legislation for the protection of consumers in this city shall be granted, the authorities of the city will in due time take measures which will insure such protection. It is practicable for a city to defend itself against the sale of milk carrying the germs of this disease which causes one-sixth of the recorded deaths of mankind.—*N. Y. Times*, Dec. 2, 1895.

THE RIO NEWS.

HAMMOND & Co.

Engineers and Railway Contractors

Importers of Machinery and Material.

Teleg. Address: 16, Rue Rosario,
Contractor A. Paule. P. O. Box 291
S. Paulo.

PENSION FRANÇAISE

27, Rua Nova do Ouvidor

BREAKFAST: Three dishes, $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle of wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 3500.

DINNER: Soup, four dishes, $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle of wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 3500.

ACCORDING TO CHOICE

The Proprietress, aided by an expert cook, attends herself to the cooking, which is plain and good.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

The new extensions of this important establishment being now concluded, we take pleasure in inviting travellers and the public in general to favor us with their patronage as in former times. The Hotel is luxuriously furnished and is situated in one of the

Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent baths, electric communications, telephone, trains at the door day and night, service of carriages at any hour and, in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exigent.

NEW FAMILY PENSION

15, RUA SENADOR VERGUEIRO,

BOTAFOGO.

This establishment, recently opened, is situated in an extremely healthy place, close to the beach and near to the centre of the city. Receives families and respectable persons only; the house possesses furnished rooms at all prices, with perfect sanitary arrangements, garden, baths, etc. The service of the kitchen is first class, and the establishment may, for this reason, be considered the best pension of Rio de Janeiro.

HOTEL TIJUCA

RUA CONDE DE BOMFIM, 175

This splendid family-hotel and restaurant is situated in a most healthy and picturesque place, and offers good kitchen service and attendance at moderate prices.

Breakfast or Dinner at any hour 3500.

EUGENIO HONOLD,

PROPRIETOR.

Grande Hotel Belo Horizonte.

No. 1, RUA MARINHO, Santa Thereza.

Telephone No. S.051

Curvello tram-cars right at the door.

This hotel is situated at one of the most picturesque points of the Sta. Theresa hills, the building possesses excellent sanitary arrangements, large gardens and a beautiful view over the whole bay.

Information will be given at Messrs. J. F. Coelho & Co.

No. 37, Rua do Ouvidor.

J. B. NOGUEIRA & Co.

PROPRIETORS

Relojaria da Bolsa

F. KRÜSSMANN & Co.

Furnishers for several public Departments, Banks, Companies, Monasteries, etc., etc.

IMPORTERS OF

Clocks for towers and public buildings also for all articles concerning Watches and Jewelry.

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

RUA DO OUVIDOR. 23

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for
The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, Tauchnitz Editions, Franklin Square Library and Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood. Orders received for Scientific and other books. Old Brazilian stamps bought. Collections of stamps purchased.

Agents for Longstreet's Rubber Stamps.

Perfumeries of Atkinson and Paine & Lubin. Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned

Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts
of THE CROWN Perfumery Co., LONDON.
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M. COULON & Co.

This establishment, the only one of its kind in Rio de Janeiro carries always a large stock of best English-made underwear for Gentlemen and children. Makes a specialty of shirts and drawers to order, most carefully made and with promptness.

NO. 133 B, RUA DO OUVIDOR,

Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA.

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 10.063

FRANCIS-KÄRNER BRÄU

Beer in barrels (shops) and bottled.

Makes a specialty of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

Lambary and Cambuquira Mineral Waters.

These natural mineral waters are well known in all parts of Brazil and have produced admirable results in treatment of gastric, intestinal and genito-urinary diseases.

They are also the best table waters.

Sole Agents:

M. BUARQUE DE MACEDO & Co.

26, RUA GENERAL CAMARA,

P. O. B. 1175. Telephone, 161.

GABRIEL KRATZ

Boot and Shoe store

33, RUA DE SÃO JOSÉ, 33

For Men:

Shoes, Russian leather..... \$8000
and calf..... 7500
Item, French calf, pointed..... 98 and 10800
Item, Milliet and Carnot top..... 14500

For Ladies:

Borzequin, kid-leather..... 12500
Boots, with elastic..... 6500
Item, pointed..... 9500
Borzequin for girls..... 6500
Item, kid, yellow..... 7500
Slippers, cat-head..... 4500
Shoes for children..... 38 and 3500

THOMAS L. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas,

LIPTON'S Hams,

LIPTON'S Jams,

LIPTON'S Pickles,

LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda.

From *O País*, January 16th, 1896.

NATIONAL MANUFACTURES.

THE McHARDY COMPANY OF CAMPINAS, MANUFACTURERS OF FARMING MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

The McHardy Company sent from S. Paulo and caused to be set up in the building on the Largo do Lapa an exhibit of complex and complete machinery which has attracted the attention of all visitors.

The McHardy Company was, so to speak, the exhibitor that best understood the importance of a contest like ours. Overcoming transportation difficulties and spending a considerable sum of money, it not only displayed the products of its factory, but also, using suitable motive power, exhibited its machinery in operation. Thus the visitor who is not indifferent to our material progress may see this machinery at work and form an unerring idea of its importance and utility on a coffee plantation.

The McHardy Company of Campinas was the only exhibitor that gave life and value to the respective exhibit. It is no exaggeration, or puff, to say that this company, which alone gave importance to its display in the eyes of the Rio de Janeiro public, was the most practical of all the exhibitors.

Invited to take part in the industrial contest of 1895, it has honored the state of S. Paulo and has exercised a sagacity enabling it to make a brilliant display of its machinery, which has been gradually perfected so as to now possess all the improvements that are demanded by the most exacting requirements of agricultural work.

The arrangement, for instance, of the heavy machinery, belonging to the company's exhibit, moved by steam, for the preparation of coffee on a uniform and horizontal plane, although depending on elevators, was suggested to the company by actual and practical experience at whose demand it was adopted. This system possesses advantages that are not found in machinery superimposed on a vertical plane, not only because it is adapted to the purposes of supervision and examination of the parts of which it is composed, but also because it is exempt from the difficulties under which the other machinery labors whenever during the work there occurs an accident or obstacle which it is necessary to neutralize and for whose supervision the latter machinery requires a much larger personnel.

In addition to this combination of machinery the company exhibits three cane mills of three distinct classes, namely: with a crank to be moved by hand; with the necessary arrangements for being moved by horses or other domestic animals, and with belts for being moved by steam.

The heavy machinery on exhibition that is moved by steam consists of a number of operating machines methodically combined with all their appurtenances into one harmonious whole for the complete preparation of coffee.

We proceed to describe it in detail, showing the work performed by each part.

A small hopper receives the dried coffee in the hull, which is taken by elevator No. 1 and deposited in a temporary receptacle, which replaces those generally used for the preparation of coffee in agricultural or manufacturing establishments.

This receptacle, which is the initial point in the machinery, has in the lower part a spiral conductor for completely emptying the said receptacle of the coffee deposited therein, so that the operator has nothing to do but to open the regulators arranged at a convenient height in the bottom of the receptacle, at the same time putting all the machinery in motion.

The coffee, regulated throughout the whole extent of the bottom of the receptacle, immediately receives a uniform motion and is taken by elevator No. 2 and carried to a set of fans by which it is winnowed and extraneous substances removed. The coffee is then taken by elevator No. 3 and carried to the cylinders or rollers of the huller, which operates simultaneously, hulling the coffee and removing the dust and other rubbish resulting from this operation by means of a suction tube placed within the drum and under the cylinders.

This huller, of which the company is the sole patentee, has iron and steel cylinders or rollers and an apparatus for gradating the plates at will.

The hulled coffee, entirely free from dust, is received by elevator No. 4 and carried to the upper hopper of the double fan. On leaving the hopper the coffee passes through a current of air, produced by the paddles of the first fan, which removes the lighter part of the hull. It then falls on the oscillating bolters of the second fan and is winnowed by the air set in motion by the paddles of this fan, being separated entirely from the heavy part of the hull and from the *marranho* (coffee not fully husked) and falling, thoroughly cleansed, through the front of the bolters into the drum of elevator No. 5.

The *marranho* is received by elevator No. 6 and returns through a horizontal conductor placed in the upper part and supplied with bolters, which in the passage above the fan separate any pieces of hull, or any grains of coffee which may have accompanied it. It then falls again on the cylinders of the huller, where after being again subjected to the hulling operation it passes another time through the process that has already been described.

The clean coffee is taken by elevator No. 5 and carried to the separator, which divides it into the four grades known as large flat or *cabeçudo*, mocha, ordinary flat and small. The mocha, small and large flat coffee may be sacked separately, thereby being a suitable arrangement for this purpose.

The ordinary coffee, which falls from the centre of the separator into a hopper, is carried from the latter by elevator No. 7 to the grader which separates it into first and second quality, there being also a small quantity of *esocha*.

This last machine is also patented and serves as a crucial test, showing the perfection of the work done by the separator. Its regulation is so perfect that, as the name indicates, it grades the coffee in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired.

The practice generally adopted with coffee machinery is to cause to pass through the grader in the first instance all the ordinary flat coffee and in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th place the coffee that has been

separated; but some planters reserve the large flat, mocha and small grain coffee until after the other coffee has been marketed and then send them to market.

The second exhibit of the McHardy Company is a cane mill turned by hand, by means of a crank with rollers six inches in diameter by nine in length. The power represented by the crank is 1×3 and that represented by the gearing 1×6 . It is made of iron and the rollers work by means of cog-wheels with an iron base mounted on a wooden frame. It costs 500\$000.

The third exhibit is a cane mill moved by animal power with rollers 12 inches in diameter by 16 in length. The frame and base are of iron of the same system. The rollers work by conical gearing in the proportion of $1 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$, with 4 iron supports, fastened to the platform by wrought iron stiffening rails, the upper part of the shaft box-keyed on, to receive a pulley centre and in the lower part on the platform, box with footstep bearing, supporting the shaft with centre wheel and the same pulley centre. Its price is 3,500\$00.

The fourth is a cane mill intended to be moved by steam or water power with rollers 16 inches in diameter by 24 in length, with direct transmission of the rollers by means of gearing or indirect transmission by means of a pulley connection of the shaft of the engine with pipe union. It costs 6,500\$00.

Besides these three styles of mills the company manufactures others of different sizes of which it keeps a large number always in stock.

The combined machinery on exhibition at the building on Largo do Lapa prepares automatically from 350 to 400 arrobas of coffee per diem. The company makes machinery which prepares from 500 to 600 arrobas a day and still larger machinery preparing 800 to 1,000 arrobas.

That oil exhibition costs only 18,500\$000 and the prices of others are naturally in proportion. Really there is nothing cheaper or more useful.

Brazilian agriculture has everything to gain by using this complete machinery in the preparation of its products, since it is really automatic and labor-saving, dispensing with laborers required by uncombined or isolated machinery.

The company also manufactures separate machinery such as hullers, fans, separators, graders, carts, copper stills, from the simplest to the most improved of the continuous distillation class, in short every kind of machinery for farm and factory, all of practical utility on account of their construction and durability.

Now let us proceed to describe that colossus of which the noble city of Campinas is so proud, and inform our readers how the McHardy Company is constituted.

Founded in 1875 by Mr. William McHardy, who as its proprietor managed it until 1891, this establishment made such progress and its work achieved such a reputation that, when in the latter year the company was organized, it was deemed advisable to retain the name by which it was known.

The first board of directors was composed of Barão de Atátila Nogueira, president, Dr. Gabriel Dias da Silva, secretary, and William McHardy, manager.

In 1893, when the board completed its term of office, the president and secretary were re-elected at the general meeting of shareholders held that year and Mr. Robert J. Paton was chosen managing director. The ex-manager, Mr. William McHardy, who is one of the principal shareholders in the company, went to Europe, where he has continued to render it valuable services.

The workshops occupy an area of 6,320 square metres with buildings and 8,071 square metres without buildings, the latter being used for temporarily storing property and for other purposes, a part of it being slightly sheltered.

The power employed is steam and the company has four engines aggregating 108 horse-power placed in four workshops and moving 75 operating machines in the following order:

Foundry (18 horse-power engine.)

1 fan for the cupola of the foundry,
1 pulveriser for moulding sand,
1 circular saw,
1 drilling machine,
1 wrought-iron tumbling barrel.
Total 5 machines.

This workshop has besides two cupola furnaces for melting iron, with a capacity for two tons, two furnaces for bronze, one stove, one movable crane and a tramway with two trams.

Ironwork shop (36 horse-power engine.)

15 mechanical lathes,
8 radial drilling machines,
2 planing machines (one vertical and one horizontal.)

1 key seating machine,
1 ball screwing machine,
1 pipe-cutting and screwing machine,
2 tool grinders,
1 plate bending machine,
2 punching and clamping machine,
2 pinching machines,
1 machine for cutting saw-teeth,
2 fans,
2 steam hammers.

Total 40.

The two fans furnish air for five forges in a separate building, forming a blacksmith shop. The two steam hammers are used for all the forges, each of which has its own anvil and necessary tools. There is also a shop for making iron and copper boilers. To the ironwork shop pieces of machinery are brought in their rough state from the foundry and are then finished and put together. Articles of wrought iron, steel, copper, bronze and other copper alloys are all made here.

Carpenter shop (24 horse-power engine.)

2 lathes for woodwork,
1 planing machine,
4 tenoning machines,
2 fitting machines,
4 sets of sawing machinery,
4 tool-guiding machines,
Total 17 machines.

This shop receives from the two already described, pieces of machinery requiring wooden frames or supports. It does all the carpenter, turner and joiner work. A painter's shop for finishing work is attached to it.

Wheat-thresher shop (50 horse-power vertical engine.)

1 lathe for woodwork,
2 sets of sawing machinery,
1 general joiner for nearly all kinds of woodwork
1 turning and tenoning machine,
2 drilling and tenoning machines,
1 tenoning machine,
2 sand-papering machines,
1 iron bending machine,
1 saw sharpening machine,
1 saw soling machine,
Total 13 machines.

This does all the work appertaining to eat making, to wind caning and joiner work, including plate hemming, rings, etc., having an iron forge and the necessary machinery.

The four shops together can manufacture yearly 20 full sets of combined coffee machinery of three distinct classes, 150 coffee-hullers, 150 tanks, 150 separators and 150 graders, without interfering with the work of repairing and that of filling boxes' orders.

The raw materials for the products of the factory consist of Brazilian timber, old iron, pig iron, copper, tin, English coke and gas coke of Brazilian production. The only imported articles are English coke, pig iron and pine, the latter in very small quantity.

Up to the present the markets of consumption have been in the states of S. Paulo, Minas, Rio de Janeiro and Goiás, having as means of communication the railways and local roads of the state of S. Paulo, the Central railway, the railways of the state of Minas Geraes and the road from the port of Santos.

In the workshops of the McHardy Company there are employed 175 men and 25 boys, besides about 50 persons employed in office work and the engineers, machinists, and carpenters engaged in putting up machinery on plantations. Wages for hours labor do not exceed 12\$ per diem and are never less than 5\$.

The foregoing is a detailed account of an important manufacturing company, whose establishment is a powerful centre of enormous activity, an industrial school and an efficient aid to agriculture in Brazil.

Such an arsenal deserves not only public favor, but likewise, with the energy resulting from its own importance, appeals for support from the administration of the country, which it behoves to facilitate the development of manufactures on a large scale and not to remove for agriculturists alone who have the generous soil as raw material, the aid which is due to all who contribute to our material improvement.

Why admit free from duty articles that are manufactured in this country? Why exempt from taxation machinery similar to that which is made here? Let the government of the republic take this subject into consideration and think of the obstacles which result to our industrial progress from the favors granted to the importers of foreign machinery.

The state of S. Paulo imports every year thousands of dollars' worth of implements and machinery, almost free from custom-house duties, and this merchandise moreover is carried on the railroads at special rates in favor of agriculturists. And yet the raw materials employed by the McHardy Company pay heavy duties and are at present also burdened with exhibition rates on the railroads.

We repeat: the McHardy Company, established at Campinas, is a manufacturing colossus. Its appearance at the exhibition does honor to Brazilian manufacturing industry. It is not enough for the public to feel and acknowledge this fact.

It is not enough that under sagacious management this establishment is flourishing and prosperous. It is also necessary for the government to understand the sacrifices which it is making, the services that it renders, the burdens that it sustains and the favors to which it is entitled.

THE PIERRY CHRISTMAS PUDDING.

The ambitious young Argentine correspondent in Rosario of *The Southern Cross* has had an experience with that great British institution—the Christmas pudding. He has a genuine liking for everything English, even to writing the English language, and the opportunity to eat a Christmas dinner with his English friends was therefore a memorable event. How it resulted he shall tell in his own inimitable style:

"Very estimado colega:

"Seüssel to you that I admire the customs Englishs, so you shall not wonder that I accepted the invitation cordial of one Mister, my friend intimate since the revolution time, during the which I occult myself in his domicile. I accepted the convitation of to dinner in his house at the Nativity feast.

I do it.

More, I regret it.

Frankly, I myself nearly die by the festivity events.

I confess me not able for make front to the cookting (cooking, Alfredo) Christmas English.

Is it the eat? I know not.

Is it the drink? I know not.

Is it the combination of the to eat and the to drink? Perhaps.

It refers itself of this manner. Many dishes have been eaten; and with much pitude he arrives the plum pudling. He is fire, he burns. The host say "Good," and pour on more fluid which also more burning makes. I also say "Good," and "make more burning," fur, I confess, I am exhausted—indeed I have consumed some many glasses of wines precious. Indeed well! more fluid is poured to the pudling; and it is more, and again. I say "Good" and say "good" and "still good" the chilis of the Mister which sit round the table. As I am the guest honored I am served first. I knowing not the manner of to regulate with this dish flaming look to it with enough impulsion, but my dignity cannot allow me to show

these Englishs my necessity of courage. It is sufficient! I arm my spoon. I serve myself to one mouthful of this substance combustible!

Punk!

Appear to me that I have served myself with one mouthful of the hell.

Excuse itself not, however, the bad culture of the Englishs to laugh.

But a little erat out. I take one bottle and pour rapidly a little in the glass. I think it is the cursed English wine called whisky. I know not. My desire is to extinguish the conflagration in my mind.

I hastily drink.

Skins! I seem to myself bare of swallow one entire level. My mouth consume, and burn more and more.

The chilis of the Mister loudly laugh—thus demonstrating the necessity of culture. More, the Mister and the Mistress j in their laughs to the chilis.

I seek my hat and precipitate myself into the street public. No one wind of farewell I speak. I am insulted. I am outraged. I no more go to the domicile of our Englishman who himself and his family want the culture.

And what shall I say for the eating of the Englishs?

Barbarous!!

Without more,

Your collaborateur,
ALFREDO."

Continue d from our last.

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALBERT."

February 2.—Heavy showers of rain obscuring island from our view. Enter bay in morning. It being Sunday no work is done in the ravine, but the shore-party make many fruitless attempts at launching the boat during the day. We stand in and out of the bay all day, watching the proceedings of those on shore through our glasses. On several occasions the men draw the boat down to the edge of the sea, disappear from our sight for a time, and at last reappear hauling the boat up again. They persevere despite repeated failures. Think they have capsized once at least, as they are baling the boat out on the beach. At last, at 4 p. m., they give up the attempt as hopeless, and hoist the signal: "Impossible to launch lifeboat." We exchange several signals, but find it difficult to distinguish their small flags from the yacht. At sunset we sail out to sea and leave to Choppy sea. Tumble in.

February 3.—This morning very clear; so see distinctly for first time the three rocky islets of Martin Vaz, distant about 25 miles from Trinidad, bearing east. Sail into bay. Again several vain attempts to launch boat. Leave to. Drift this night upwards of fifteen miles from island.

February 4.—Sail into bay. Still high sun. A signal flying on shore which we cannot distinguish, so sail somewhat nearer. Are becalmed under Sugarloaf. Then a squall—then taken aback by another squall—then calm again. We drift towards Noah's Ark, up whose face the sea is breaking fifty or sixty feet high. Another squall; wear vessel and clear out of bay. A very squally day, with battling winds making it more than usually dangerous to enter the bay.

At last, on February 5, after having made three vain attempts to cross the barrier of tumbling surf, the whaleboat was successfully launched, and we saw her come out safely from the line of breakers at the end of the bay; then the men pulled away towards us, visible one moment as the boat rose to the top of the swell, and hidden the next moment from our sight by the rollers as she sank into the valleys between them.

We sailed into the bay to meet her, and go abreast of the Sugarloaf. The boat came nearer, and we saw that the doctor, Powell, Purcell, and the two black men, were in her. It was now thirty-eight days since we had last seen our companions. They all looked gaunt and haggard, and were clad in flannel shirts and trousers, ragged and earthstained from the work in the ravine.

But they were the same cheery boys as ever, as I discovered by the jovial manner of their greeting as soon as they were within hail. "Hello!" sang out the doctor, "what vessel's that, and where do you come from?" I am the doctor of the port here. Hand over your bill of health, that I may see whether you can have pratique."

"And I am the governor of this island of Trinidad," cried Powell, with affable pomposity, from under an extraordinary hat that had been manufactured by himself apparently out of the remains of old hamper and bird's nests, "will you do me the honor of dining with me at Government House to-night?" I shall be glad to learn from you how the revolution is progressing in our neighboring state of Brazil. I was just on the point of sending out my squadron here—patrolling the whale-boats on the side—to Bahia, to look after the interests of any of our subjects who may be there."

It was startling for us to find that these dwellers on a desert island had already heard of the Brazilian revolution, and we were still more amazed when they proved to us that they were well informed as to all that had been going on in the outer world. We had been looking forward to imparting the latest news to them, but to all

that we had to tell was stale to them. They kept us in a state of mystification for some time before they revealed the source of this marvellous knowledge, and the only information that Powell could vouchsafe us on the subject was to the effect that—"We found it slow here without the news-papers at breakfast, and have established telegraphic communication with England. All the latest racing intelligence comes through the tape in the doctor's tent." But, before asking any questions we greeted our long-absent friends. They came on board and had a good square meal, such as they had not enjoyed for a long time, with red wine, cigars and other luxuries, and after this we sat down to a long yarn and an exchange of news.

The doctor and his companions had plenty to tell. They had dug a great deal and had cleared away the landslip, till they arrived at what appeared to be the original rocky bottom of the ravine. They had found no signs of the treasure, and they had evidently come to the conclusion that there was but little chance of finding it; but they had not lost heart, and were of opinion that it would be advisable to dig for a few weeks more, in the likely parts of the ravine, before abandoning the search for good.

The doctor told me that the surf had been exceedingly heavy recently, and that a storm had completely changed the character of the beach, a sandbank having been formed at some distance from the shore, deep water intervening. He explained to me that this bank was only just awash at low water, and that the sea always broke upon it, plunging it up, so that sand and water were rolled up together, forming a boiling surf dangerous for the boat to cross.

The adventures of the shore-party during our absence, the visit of the man-of-war, and the marvellous escape from drowning of several of our men, were very interesting to hear. Mr. Purcell, as being one of those on shore, can tell the story better than I can, and he has kindly written for me the following account of all that occurred whilst the yacht was away. His narrative commences with our separation on December 30.

After parting with our comrades on the *Alerte*, we made haste to get ashore again, as the weather looked threatening and there was every prospect of a rough landing. As soon as we had turned the corner of Treasure Bay we found that the wind was blowing hard right on shore, and that the sea had begun to break heavily on the beach, throwing dense masses of spray into the air, which glistened like silver in the sunshite—a magnificent sight, but one which portended a good ducking for us. However, there was no help for it; we had to make the best of it and get ashore somehow.

We waited for a comparative calm. We allowed three big waves to pass and spend their fury on the beach; the word was given, and we dashed on towards the land with all the force we could put into our oars. On we flew, crossing one sandbank on the summit of a curling wave that broke with a sound of thunder on the next bank. On we piled with set teeth and straining muscles. "Hurrah!" cried the doctor, "one more stroke and we have done it!" when, suddenly, we were in the back wash—the water seemed to shrink from under us into the wave that followed—the stern of the boat ploughed into a sandbank, while a huge wall of water rose up behind us, lifting the stern high in the air till the boat stood end on, and the next moment oars, tins, boat and men were rolled over and over each other in the boiling foam.

Our first thought, on struggling to our feet, was naturally for the boat. We found her turned right over and thrown almost on dry land. We hastened to right her, bale her out, and drag her up out of harm's way; then, having collected the oars, stretchers, rudder, etc., which were floating about, we set to work to rescue our provisions. For two hours we dived about in the surf, picking up tins of meat, Swiss milk, and oatmeal, a bag of biscuits utterly spoiled, another of flour reduced to paste, a couple of rifles, and one or two boxes of cartridges. Our two happy-dispositioned colored men had great fun with the ruined flour, pelting each other with it until their shining black bodies were almost covered with the white paste, and roaring with laughter at each successful hit.

Though we did not abandon the search until nothing else could be found, an inspection showed us that we had lost a good half of the stores we had brought off in the boat. Having rescued all we could, the doctor ordered all hands up to the camp for a tot of rum, which I need hardly say, we were very glad to get. The most important loss, of course, was that of the biscuit and flour: for it was quite possible that the yacht might be away for several weeks, on her voyage to and from Bahia, and we had only a small supply of these articles on shore, so we had to go on short rations, so far as they were concerned.

Cloete-Smith, Powell and myself had now been on shore for about five weeks, working steadily all the time, and we were beginning to feel the effects of it—in trainer's language, we were getting horribly stale. The doctor, therefore, decided that we should take holidays on the follow-

ing two days—Saturday and Sunday—and reconnoitre work on Monday.

Now that the yacht had sailed we were quite cut off from the outer world, and began to feel very much like shipwrecked sailors, with the exception that we had many more comforts than usually fall to their lot. I suppose it is only in novels that those convenient hulks drift ashore containing just the very things the beleaguered mariners are in want of, for, though we kept a careful look-out, nothing of the kind came our way. Powell, I believe, though naturally a most kind-hearted fellow, would have cheerfully sacrificed a vessel for a few hundred Turkish cigarettes, and we should all have been glad of a change of literature. The library we had brought with us was well thumbed and well read, even to the advertisements. We had a motley assortment. We all became Shakespearian scholars; Bret Harte's poems and the "Bob Ballades" we almost knew by heart; and we came to look upon, as very old friends, characters of all sorts and conditions; among others, Othmar, Quilp, Adam Bede, Lord Fauntleroy, the Modern Circe, and Mrs. Gamp.

On Monday we resumed our digging, with renewed vigor after our two days' rest, and worked steadily at the landslip. After we had thoroughly excavated under the big rock which had been discovered when the skipper was on shore, without result, Powell and myself were sent to examine two or three likely-looking places higher up the ravine, so as not to leave any chance untried; while the others still worked away at the old trench.

(To be continued.)

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—Another five batteries of Krupp guns for the Argentine government were embarked at Hamburg on the 27th ult.

—The loss in the cereal crops of the province of Cordoba, Argentina, is estimated at 40 per cent., compared with last year.

—It is rumored that the Chilian spies recently caught at Bahia Blanca were a couple of innocent amateur photographers. They have been released.

—President Roca is reported to have inspected the fortifications on Martin Garcia island. By this way, is it not a breach of treaty to fortify this island?

—The Montevideo police were held in their barracks under arms on the night of the 28th ult. President Borda seems to have had a bad dream, or his conscience was troubling him.

—In March the Argentinian national guard will again begin to exercise, and he will continue to do this for three months. The military fever in Argentina is really becoming serious.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 30th says that a scandal has just been exposed, consisting of the sale of military patents for \$200 each. An investigation demanded, but in the hands of no mercenary a government it will come to nothing.

—In Argentina the infantry force now in active service is said to number 10,000 men. This is nearly equal what the army in the United States numbered when the population was forty to fifty millions. The population of Argentina is only four millions.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 28th says a contract was signed on that date for the purchase of the Italian ironclad *Almirante Sainz Bon*, now under construction, for the sum of \$5,000,000 pesos gold. Roca is evidently determined to show how well he can govern, while he has the chance.

—A telegram of the 29th announces the sudden death of Dr. Aristobulo Delvalle, one of the most prominent lawyers and statesmen in Argentina. He was a leader of the radical party, and had been a minister under President Saez Pena. His loss will be deeply felt in the best political circles.

—Although the Argentine government has purchased some 500 cannon in Europe for field batteries, these are not considered sufficient and acting President Roca has been treating for the purchase of more guns for fortifications, naval vessels, etc. For a bankrupt state, Argentina is spending money rather freely.

—The estimated number of cattle, sheep and horses in this country is now 25,000,000, 80,000,000, and 5,000,000 respectively, as against about 17,000,000, 71,000,000 and 4,000,000 in 1887. The provinces which contain the largest numbers of cattle are Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, Corrientes, Santa Fe and Corioba. In the last census of the province of Buenos Aires in 1881 cattle were put down at 4,754,000 and sheep at 57,845,000.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—On Wednesday afternoon there was quite an excitement in the Plaza Independencia over the young Fienchman Mr. Robuchon, who had undertaken to ride from here to New York on horseback. A considerable crowd had assembled to see him start, but the time arrived and passed without the appearance of the hero, and finally dissolved in disappointment after expending a good deal of "chaff" on some luckless individuals who had nothing to do with the master. Mr. Robuchon has since explained to the press that the delay was due to the failure of his servant, who declined to accompany him at the last moment. He undertook to make the start alone yesterday evening, but we cannot say if he did so. He hopes to arrive at the end of his foohardy journey in exactly a year's time.—*Montevideo Times*, January 17.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

Cash remittance in advance

Subscription: \$1.00 per annum for Brazil.

\$1.00 or £1 abroad (30s when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 20c per issue for sale at the office of publication, 15 Nassau St., No. 67, Rio de Janeiro, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, terminating on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by

George H. Phelps, Esq.

154 Nassau St., NEW YORK:

Messrs. Street & Co.:

30 Cornhill, LONDON:

" Frost & Co.:

33 New Bridge St., "

and at the Victoria Store,

São PAULO.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:

79, Rue Bete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS: Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 4th, 1896.

It will be fruitless we know to venture upon even a mild remonstrance with our London contemporary *The South American Journal* in regard to the misleading character of its comments upon Brazilian affairs.

The intimate relations which exist between that enterprising journal on the one side, and the Brazilian legation and treasury agency upon the other, of course preclude our offering corrections, while the intimate knowledge which it possesses in regard to Brazil renders it impossible for us to impart information. And yet, something must be done! Somebody must fill the breach! It won't do to permit the editor of that paper and the Brazilian legation in London to construct all of our history according to their own notions. There are some thousands down this way who want to construct a little of it themselves, and some scores of them are already at it. The city of Rio de Janeiro is already flooded with manuscript, and documents are being discovered almost every day which are throwing a flood of light upon the events of the past six years. Of course, London is the financial centre of the world, as the editor of the *South American Journal* knows, but that does not make it the centre for accurate information on Brazilian politics, and we would beg him therefore to spare us any more eulogies on the "great marshal". The account must have been squared long ago, and as we know much better down here what the said marshal really was and did, than his admirers in London can possibly know, we consider this sound advice. When Vicente Machado confesses to have received instructions from Peixoto to have prisoners shot, surely the editor of the *South American Journal*, in London, might spare us such opinions as: "We have never given credit to the fabricated tales of atrocity and fiendish butcheries frequently attributed to him by his enemies," and "those who knew him most intimately speak of his firmness, but never of his having been a willing shedder of blood." On this point a correspondent in Curitiba informs us that when Col. Moreira Cesar was there a short time ago, he took occasion to inform some Florianistas, who were urging him to suppress certain revolutionary sympathizers, that his action in Santa Catharina had been strictly in accordance with superior orders, as his duty as a soldier compelled him to do, and that he to receive orders from Rio to shoot them (the Florianistas) he would do it. So it will be seen that we are gradually getting at the facts of the case, and these facts do not confirm the history we are receiving from London. Then, too, in his review of 1895, the editor of the *South American Journal* tells us that Saldanha da Gama "committed suicide," and the fight in which he lost his life is located at "Quareim." The President is surrounded by "a peace-loving and loyal population," which will be grateful news to Castilhos, Valladão and the Jacobins; our finances are booming, as instanced by the "success" of our loans during the year; and we are being thoroughly reorganized and copperfitted in every department. We are again told that the internal loan of last year was "subscribed for twice over," when all the world knows that it was barely covered, and that the guarantee was counted to make it appear that it had been taken "twice over." As for the Trindade case, it is now apparent, or should be, to the editor of the *South American Journal* that he was just a little too previous. He favored arbitration, and we presume the legation favored it also. And he even went so far as to call those opposed to it "jingoes." He did not know when he wrote that review, that the Brazilian government would reject arbitration, and that his chief in Rio, Minister Carlos de Carvalho, was one of the leading "jingoes." We doubt not his next issue will explain the mistake, and we shall expect to learn that the words were used in quite a Pickwickian sense.

THE discussion which certain medical men are now carrying on in the newspapers in regard to the new serum treatment of yellow fever, is certainly very ill-advised. Two of them are claiming priority in recommending this treatment, and that, too, in defiance of the fact that neither of them can claim anything more than the suggestion that this treatment might prove efficacious. It does not appear that they have developed anything practical from the theory, nor that their investigations contain anything of interest to the profession. In this connection we happen to know that other physicians have had exactly the same idea and have been quietly studying and experimenting. As they have not yet discovered a practical way for cultivating the virus, or in preparing the serum, as has been done in the case of diphtheria, they have had nothing to announce, but all the same they are entitled to just as much credit, if not more, than the practitioners who are now disputing about priority of discovery in the newspapers. We happen to know, also, of apparent cures effected by the serum treatment both last year and this, and we feel confident that something of great value will result from these experiences. But, it should be said, the proper treatment of yellow fever will be developed by investigation, not newspaper discussion. If these noisy Galens would devote themselves to patient study and careful investigation, and if they would also seek to correct the unsanitary conditions which surround us, they would then have a right to claim public recognition of their work. But for men who lay in wait for the ideas developed by others, and then claim originality for merely a suggested application of a theory to something else, there is and can be no just claim upon public gratitude.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Three counterfeiters have been captured at Rio-beira Preta, São Paulo.

—Col. Valladão has sent troops to uphold his municipal council at Rosario.

—It is reported that cases of yellow-fever have appeared at Rio Claro, São Paulo.

—At the yellow-fever hospital in Campinas there were six patients on the 31st ult.

—Col. Valladão's municipal intendat at Aracaju has signed the bill which illegally increases his salary.

—At the gubernatorial election held in Bahia on the 28th ult., Dr. Luiz Viana was elected without opposition.

There is stated to be a considerable increase in the number of cases of yellow-fever in Rio Claro, S. Paulo.

—On the 1st inst. a telephone lineman at Pará imprudently took hold of the electric light wire and was instantly killed.

—There was another election in Bahia on the 2nd, this time for state deputies. It is said to have created no interest.

—In the city of S. Paulo the 20th ult., there was arrested an Italian accused of attempting to pass counterfeit 100\$000 notes.

—The election of state senators in Bahia occurred on the 30th ult. Among the successful candidates was General Galvão.

—It is reported that a monarchist paper will be started at Feira de São Lourenço, Bahia, under the title of *O Porvir*, on the 15th inst.

—A telegram from Pará says that Dr. Paes de Carvalho will be elected governor of the state notwithstanding his refusal to be a candidate.

—According to telegrams from up the coast Veiga Cabral, "governor of Amazonas," is receiving ovations at all the ports. He is considered a hero apparently.

—It is asserted that the reason why the 7th battalion of infantry has been withdrawn from Santa Catharina is that its officers quarreled with Gov. Hercílio Luz.

—A battery of the 3rd regiment of artillery, consisting of two officers, 42 men and six guns, has been placed in charge of the fort at the entrance to Santos river.

—The São Paulo *Reporter* of the 28th ult. was informed that there were 20 cases of yellow-fever at S. Carlos do Pinhal, all or nearly all of which came from Angraúra.

—The municipal chamber of S. José de Alenquer has protested against the resolution of the Ouro Preto chamber congratulating the signers of the monarchist manifesto.

—The São Paulo physicians have organized a medical society. Let us hope they will at once proceed to regulate their charges and determine their own professional obligations.

—A Sergipe telegram of the 1st inst. says that at Garajó in a fight caused by the municipal guard, Miguel Vieira, a well known political opponent of Col. Valadão, was dangerously wounded.

—In Pernambuco a quarrel has broken out between the director and a majority of the faculty of the law school. Dr. Seabra says so. Without doubt politics are at the bottom of it.

—On the 29th ult. the departments of the interior, finance and public works of the state of Rio de Janeiro removed to the building which was formerly the Olans hotel at Petrópolis.

—The recent gubernatorial election in Bahia has resulted in the choice of Deputy Luiz Viana. Few votes were cast, however, the opposition not caring to contest an election where even a majority had no chance.

—The *Gazeta dos Negócios* asks who it may concern to put a stop to the throwing of confetti in one of the churches of Guanambi. It states that it frequently occurs that the confetti fall upon the images of the saints.

—A planter at Ribeirão Preto named Francisco Schmidt, has been notified by letter to deposit not less than 40,000\$ in a certain place within a specified time under penalty of being killed and having his property burned.

—It is announced from Pará that Veiga Cabral embarked for Rio de Janeiro on the 30th ult. We are now in for a season of lionizing and fireworks, and that, too, over a mere adventurer. It is a curious world, surely!

—As a São Paulo planter named Antonio Toledo was going to his plantation with his family, he was attacked on the road near Bebedouro by bandits, and his son was shot in the back, and died an hour afterwards. The assassins escaped.

—It is stated that a Minas Novas, in the state of Minas Gerais, an unpopular judge has been boycotted by the people and consequently, being unable to obtain servants, food or clothing, has requested the state government to remove him to another district.

—The *Município* of S. Paulo suggests the creation of a hospital for consumptives at Campos do Jordão, which possesses the best climate in Brazil within reach of patients. There are wealthy men enough in S. Paulo to endow such an institution if they feel inclined.

—A Campos telegram of the 30th says the rains have been very heavy, causing great prejudice to agriculture and causing considerable damage in town through the falling of walls. The railway communication with Niterói has been interrupted for some time.

—In Rio Grande the new commander-in-chief and Julio de Castilhos have been exchanging compliments and making flattering promises during the past week. In the meantime the federalists are being betrayed and assassinated, and Julio is steadily increasing his army.

—A large quantity of uncalled-for immigrants' baggage at the S. Paulo *postopõe* has been turned over to the *júris dos assentes*. The owners have probably gone out on the plantations and have lost their effects because of the delays of the officials in forwarding them from Santos to São Paulo.

—Senator Coelho Campos complains that the Sergipe postoffice fails to deliver him his newspapers. Col. Valadão while he held office as chief of police of this city under martial law doubtless became proficient in the art of preventing newspapers from reaching the persons for whom they are intended.

—The São Paulo papers note that Mr. Henrique Joppert, accused of defrauding a lady in São Paulo to the extent of over 100,000\$, has announced to the public that he has not concealed his residence, and that he can be found at a given address in Santos by the police whenever any explanations are required on the charges made.

—In Sergipe the councils dispossessed of the control of the municipal governments by Col. Valadão, are protesting against his action.

—A Pará telegram of the 28th ult. says that the local democratic party had resolved to unite with the national democratic party. Let us hope for the sake of simplicity and united action, that all the local organizations will unite with the two national organizations, and that they may then be known as "republican" and "democratic."

—Gubernatorial and municipal elections were held on the 2nd inst. in the state of Espírito Santo. Returns received indicate that Dr. Graciano Neves, the official candidate, has been elected governor, but Senator Domingos Vicente, the opposition candidate, seems to have polled a pretty large vote. It is stated that considerable interest was displayed in the election. Much official pressure and several disturbances are reported.

—In response to a writ of *habeas corpus* Alferes Fabio Paula and a fireman left S. Paulo on the 27th to appear before the Supreme Tribunal. The two prisoners were concerned in the wrecking of newspaper offices in Santos on December 5th. On the 31st they returned to S. Paulo, their application for release having failed, and on the 1st inst. they were again lodged in jail in Santos where they will remain until trial.

—The civil registry of Pará shows that there were 182 births in that city during the month of December, including 29 still-births. Of these 104 were males and 78 females, 102 legitimate, 38 illegitimate and 22 illegitimate but legitimized after birth. This shows very nearly 44 per cent of illegitimacy. The disproportion in the sexes is also very marked and it would be interesting to see if it shows the same for the whole year.

—There was an interesting exhibition of grapes at the commercial association's rooms in São Paulo on Sunday last. The grapes were grown in the *chacras* of D. Veridiano Prado and consisted of 145 varieties, introduced from various countries of Europe. At the same time Dr. Luiz Barreto gave a lecture on the acclimation of grapes in the state of São Paulo. The *Município* says that D. Veridiano Prado has 300 varieties of grapes under cultivation.

—It is stated that Congressman Glycerio some time ago instructed the governor of Alagoas to arrive at an agreement with the opposition in that state. The governor, it is said, called a meeting of his friends, the majority of whom on being consulted expressed their willingness to enter into accord with all the members of the opposition except Congressman Araújo Góes and Major Galvão Bezerra, who, we presume, are the very persons that Glycerio wished to conciliate.

—There was a very curious telegram from São Paulo on the 28th ult. It stated that the authorities had determined to rigidly suppress gambling and that they would begin with the private residences of the aristocrats. The telegram then added that no announcement would be made when the raids are to be made. Of course an announcement of this character will put the gamblers on their guard, and the raids will catch no one but the ignorant poor who toss for pennies.

—The São Paulo newspapers, particularly the *Município* and *Reporter*, are doing good work in trying to repress the vice of gambling. They even publish the names of gambling places and invite the police to go there. Some of the clubs, such as the Jockey Club and the Club Internacionais, are nothing but gambling dens where many a young man has been ruined. Several of the worst culprides in São Paulo are due to losses at these infamous places. It is time that the better elements of society were united for their repression.

—The São Paulo *Reporter* of the 27th ult. stated that it has certain knowledge that four representatives of an English syndicate had been negotiating for the estates of the Companhia Dumont, situated at Ribeirão Preto, and that the sale had at last been completed. The *Reporter* gave the price paid for the property as 17,000,000\$, or about 1,653,800. It was also stated that the buyers left for Europe on the 26th. The owners, however, spoiled the pretty story by denying it altogether, but the *Reporter* persists in affirming that negotiations are in progress.

IMMIGRATION AT SANTOS.

The immigration agent at Santos has compiled several tables giving particulars in regard to the immigrants arriving there in 1895. He also gives an interesting summary of the arrivals since 1882. From these we extract the following:

Total arrivals in 1895.....	95,087
Agriculturists	51,160
Mechanics	2,062
Without occupation.....	38,865
Account not. gov.....	25,057
do state S. Paulo.....	65,770
Spontaneous	4,260

Of those receiving free passage from the national government, 21,644 were Italians. Those imported by the state, 42,500 were Italians, 11,343 Portuguese, 11,494 were Spaniards and 433 Austrians. The spontaneous immigrants received aid from the state after arrival.

From January 1st, 1892, to December 31st, 1895, (14 years) the total immigrant arrivals at Santos numbered 494,526, as follows:

Males.....	211,756
Females	133,214
Children under 12.....	149,550
Italians.....	363,749
Portuguese	55,135
Spaniards	50,862
Austrians.....	7,939
Germans	6,686
Russians.....	3,379
French.....	2,001
Danes	1,056
Belgians	851
English	791
Swedes	685
Swiss.....	233
Irish.....	291

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Santa Victoria de Palmar, the home of Gunnarino Sartiva, is one of the many localities suffering from Castilhos' tyranny and misrule. A youth of 10 years of age, son of the ex-revolutionary, Monico Oliveira, was recently murdered, his throat being cut after he had been stabbed nineteen times. No steps whatever were taken to punish the criminals and the authorities did not even see to the interment of the corpse, which was buried by neighbors. After this occurrence the intendante with a squad of policemen went to the house of the youth's father for the purpose of arresting or killing him; but the latter, wisely suspicious of Castilhos' justice, had not returned home and consequently was not found.

One of the Rio Grande papers publishes a list of 13 persons murdered in the municipal district of Piratini by Pedrosa's band of Castilhosites and says that there are others whose names are not yet known.

At Alegrete the amnestied revolutionist Amílcar da Paixão has been arrested and, at last accounts, was still held in custody.

The *Diário de Jaguara* confirms the report of the emigration of a large number of federalists from that city and its vicinity for the purpose of avoiding ill-treatment from the hands of Castilhosites that infest that region.

Raphael Calheiros has again telegraphed to Gen. Tavares for the purpose of placing on record the Castilhos outrages that have come to his knowledge. He also telegraphed to Col. Thomaz Flores, who was then commanding the district, asking him to take measures to put an end to these crimes. Col. Flores, for reasons that are not stated, but may be conjectured, asked him to go to the Livramento telegraph station and forward a fuller account of his complaints. But Calheiros, who has seen so many instances of Castilhos' treachery, was too sanguine to fall into the trap and prudently answered that he would not go to Livramento, because he had not the slightest confidence in the authorities at that place, adding, however, that he would take pleasure in forwarding the information demanded from any point at which it was safe for him to do so.

The form which the persecution of federalists in Rio Grande has recently taken is that of pressing them into Castilhos' service. This has occurred in various localities with the presumable object of terrorizing the dictator's adversaries. The press, however, is not confined to the federalists, and the *República*, of Porto Alegre, says that at Cruz Alta the celebrated malandro José Gabriel, formerly recruited no less than 50 citizens, whom he sent off in charge of an armed force to be enlisted into Castilhos' military brigade. It is now said that this brigade is to be added not only João Francisco's men, but also those of Santos Filho and Joaquim Telles de Queiroz, with General Hypólito Ribeiro as commander-in-chief. All this is said to be contrary to Castilhos' own constitution, his friends, however, deny, asserting that beyond taking João Francisco's men into his service he has not recently increased his military force. Be this as it may, there seems to be no doubt that many of his partisans, who has been enlisted in the firebrand commands in the service of the general government, have not yet been mustered out of that service and continue to draw pay from the federal treasury. It is said, for instance, that Salvador Pinheiro's men will be paid out of the 2,000,000\$ recently sent by the general government to Rio Grande and we have no doubt that the greater part of the special appropriation of 14,000,000\$ voted by Congress will, if Gen. Vasques remains at the head of the war office, find its way sooner or later into the pockets of Castilhos' men.

But, in spite of Castilhos' display of force and his lavish expenditure of the money of the taxpayers of the whole country, his power is evidently waning and, if his adversaries continue to oppose him with the constancy and activity which they have hitherto shown, his overthrow is merely a question of time. In his own party the signs of dissolution are plain. In many localities his military governments, imitating that of Porto Alegre, have rebelled against him, accusing him of encroaching on their rights. In some districts the federalists, tired of his tyranny, are beginning to retaliate on their persecutors, who in several instances have already paid dearly for their crimes.

Gen. Cantuária has taken charge of the military district, and, although his relations with Castilhos are not to be expected, apparently very cordial, his first utterances are definitely satisfactory, and, if his practices conform to his professions, he will contribute in no small degree towards finding a peaceful solution for the crisis. In his address to the troops on taking command he says that, since the revolutionists have faithfully performed their part of the compact with the government, both honor and expediency demand that the latter shall observe its pledges. Without this, he continues, peace, which is the supreme aspiration of the nation, is utterly impossible. The army, he says, is intended to protect the rights of all citizens and cannot lawfully lend itself to promote the interests of any political party. In a telegram addressed to Julio de Castilhos he displays the same spirit ascribing that the object of his mission to Rio Grande is to enforce the strict observance of the law of Aug. 23.

If Gen. Cantuária will honestly execute this programme, nothing more can be demanded of him. All that is required of the general government and its officers is to refrain from aiding Castilhos in depriving the federalists of the exercise of their civil and political rights. Whatever is necessary in addition to this will be done by the federalists themselves.

A telegram of the 2nd inst. states on Gen. Cantuária's arrival at Porto Alegre from Pelotas, a number of military officers called on him and he made them a short speech repeating what he had said in his address to the army of the 6th military district and in his telegram to Castilhos. He informed them that he had received instructions from the President to enforce at all hazards the execution of the compact of Aug. 23. He believed, he asserted, that he could fully confide in the discipline and patriotism of the army to make pacification a reality and he expressed the conviction that the

financial credit of Brazil and the stability of republican institutions absolutely depend on peace in the state of Rio Grande, towards which the eyes of all, foreigners as well as Brazilians, who are interested in the welfare of the country, are now anxiously turned.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Another interruption on the Central is reported this morning, but the particulars are not known.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* hears that the new workshop of the Central will probably be located at the station of Sapopenha.

—On Sunday the Central line was interrupted between Congonhas and Ouro Preto, both for passenger and freight trains.

—It is stated that one of the locomotives on the Central railway has been named *Almirante Barroso*.

—The heavy rains of the past week caused a suspension of traffic on many of the railways in Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro.

—It is said that the Juazeiro station of the Bahia and S. Francisco extension will be formally inaugurated on the 22d inst.

—Tuesday's express train from Minas arrived at the station in this city only at 5 o'clock on the following morning. The mail brought by this train did not reach the postoffice until 11:45 a.m. on Wednesday.

—On the Batutí railway a train was derailed on the 30th ult., and a boiler-maker of the railway work shops was killed and five laborers wounded. The locomotive and freight cars were very much damaged.

—On the 30th it was reported that a great part of the line between Macaé and Rio Bonito was under water. This breaks the railway communication between Macaé and Niterói, which has been suspended for the past week.

—The Mogiana company has applied to the state government of S. Paulo for a charter for a branch road from Saämby to Santa Rita do Iapá passing through Espírito Santo, Batatais and Carinóia da Franca.

—There was a bad accident on the Mogiana line at Cascavel station on the 25th ult. A freight train going toward Ribeirão Preto was derailed, and the locomotive and nearly all the cars were completely smashed, remaining on the track. No lives were lost.

—There was another fatal accident on the Central in this city yesterday morning, a careless individual being run over by an incoming passenger train. It is said that repeated signals were made, but the unfortunate victim was looking in another direction and paid no attention to them. It is of course impossible to avoid such accidents until people learn not to stand on railway tracks.

—A new time-table entered into effect on the Leopoldina railway on the 1st inst. Let us hope that the company will try to post these time-tables so that the public can find out about the running of trains without the loss of so much time. It would be a great convenience to travellers were the railways to advertise the hours of their principal passenger trains.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* is informed that the following improvements in the Central railway will soon be realized: the extension of the pier at the Gamboa station; the direct connection of this station with the interior, by which it becomes independent of the central station; duplication of the lines to Belém; substitution of rails as far as Pará by heavier ones; and the establishment of workshops especially for coal-holes. The estimates for these improvements aggregate about 900,000\$.

LOCAL NOTES

—We see that a theatrical *revista* is about to appear under the title *Rio N.* To a certainty it will be a very good advertisement.

—It is stated that Dr. Ubaldo do Amaral is intending to resign his place as a judge of the Supreme Court.

—The widow of Col. Columba Leoni was taken ill with yellow-fever some days ago and it is feared that her little daughter also has the disease.

—The new Argentine minister, D. Epifanio Paretta, is 41 years of age and has served with the Argentine legation at Washington and Montevideo.

—Six Spanish generals were embarked for Cuba on the 28th ult. It would appear that Spain intends to crush the insurrection with general now that the rank and file have failed to do it.

—A new daily paper to be called the *Jornal do Estado*, will soon make its appearance. As its name indicates, it will be devoted to the interests of the states.

—On last Wednesday the Supreme Court decided not to grant *habeas corpus* to Ensign Fausto Paulista and others accused of having attacked the printing offices of the *Santos Commercial* and *Tríbuna do Povo*.

—After closing the subscription for the family of Col. Francisco Colombo Leoní, who recently died of yellow fever in this city, the *Jornal do Commercio* received 615\$000 more for that family, making a total of 1,755\$000.

—Deputy Serzedello Corrêa left for Pará on the 30th. What we are to do, financially and economically, during his absence we do not know, but perhaps Deputy José Carlos de Cauvalho will do his best to fill the breach.

—Further instructions have been sent out from Spain in regard to the repression of telegrams unfavorable to the government. Spain proposes to conquer Cuba by concealing unfavorable news. It is an original idea, surely.

—Here is a hint for the sanitary officials to crack. When the rains came and the temperature fell, there was not only a check in the development of yellow fever, but the death rate was actually reduced. What was the reason?

—A subscription has been initiated at the office of this *Jornal do Commercio* for the relief of the people rendered homeless by the collapse of their houses during the past week. It is a deserving charity and should receive a generous recognition.

—With the recent heavy rains several houses in various parts of the city have fallen. From the ruins of one of these houses, situated at No. 24 Rua da Praia, two Portuguese were rescued, neither of them having been seriously injured.

—The heavy rains during the first days of last month caused the collapse of some old houses on the side of Castle hill. No lives were lost, though considerable damage to property resulted. Several other buildings adjoining are considered very insecure.

—We see that the recent monarchist movement in this country is termed "plots" and "conspiracies" in the Buenos Aires papers. There is no plot or conspiracy about it. The movement is like that of any other political party, and its purpose is to seek its object by legal methods.

—At midnight on Saturday a land-slide resulting from recent heavy rains caused the fall of one of the tenements at No. 53 Rua do Riochuelo. The tenant Manoel Viera Coelho and two of his sons were killed, his daughter Leonor being saved by one of the neighbors.

—During the first half of the past month, the statistician of the sanitary board reports 245 deaths from yellow-fever, 66 from small-pox, and the rest are veiled in obscurity. The compiler is afflicted with a variety of theories which seem to have smothered all practical work, judging from the extract published in the *Jornal*.

—On Wednesday as Senator Christiano Ottoni was passing along Ribeiro das Caneiras he was robbed of a pocket-book containing 75\$ in money and some valuable papers. Shortly afterwards the well-known pick-pocket Fernando Torres was arrested on Rua do Rosario as the author of the theft.

—A prisoner at the casa de detenção writes to the *Jornal do Brasil* that, when he was arrested, the police delegate of the 4th district took from him a watch, chain and money and that, although he has applied four times for these valuables, they have not been returned to him, nor has he even received an answer.

—Lieut. Pio Torelli, who was one of the most active and enterprising of the revolutionary officers, arrived here some days ago from Rio Grande bringing with him a handsome silver wreath presented by ladies of that state to Dr. José de Saldanha da Gama for the tomb of his brother the revolutionary hero Admiral Luiz Felipe de Saldanha da Gama.

—Our patron saint, St. Sebastian, is having a very unfortunate time of it. He left home to attend his celebration on the 20th ult., and has not been able to return since on account of the rains. The procession has now been fixed for next Sunday, providing the weather permits. But, as you can not have saintship wear "gums" and a mackintosh and carry an umbrella?

—During the month of January the statistical movement of the national insane asylum, in Botafogo, was as follows: Under treatment January 1st, 637; entered during month 48; discharged 14; died 12; under treatment February 1st, 659, of which 312 were males and 347 females. The colony for the insane on Governor's island had 243 inmates in the 1st inst.

—There has just come to light an old document signed by Senator Vicente Machado, in which he states that he had received on the day previous to the date of the document a telegram from Marshal Floriano Peixoto informing him that prisoners must be shot. It is to be hoped that in the celebrated bags left by the marshals, something may be discovered to throw additional light on the subject.

—During the first half of January there were 1,012 deaths, 330 births and 24 marriages in this city. The port arrivals numbered 12,758, and the departures 13,330. This shows a loss of population of 1,025, aside from the changes made by means of railways. In spite of these figures, which have been of the same character for some months, the sanitary statistician considers himself warranted in increasing his estimate of the city's population to 650,000. A loss of 12 per cent. increase on the census of 1,800,000 the present population would barely reach 550,000.

—The total number of deaths from yellow-fever during the past month, according to the daily burial reports, was 220. This gives a daily average of nearly 17 a day for the month. There was an increase in the death rate at the end of the month, the daily totals for the last three days being 25, 26 and 21, and the average for the last five days being 19.13, against 16 for the preceding week. It is to be said, also, that the reports given are not entirely accurate, as many genuine yellow fever cases are reported under other names, according to some peculiarity of the disease, or some complication caused by it.

—During the past week a part of the local press has been攻ming Dr. Francisco de Castro and the administration of the S. Sebastião yellow-fever hospital. They claim that in 1862 Dr. Castro, who is director of the sanitary board, and the minister of interior gave permission to a pharmacist to experiment on patients with unknown species which they claimed would cure yellow-fever. One of them, lost 50 per cent. of his cases, the other 57 percent. This is the critics' call assassination. There is, of course, some personal animosity in the discussion. On the 28th ult. Alderman Joaquim de Carvalho presented a resolution in the municipal council forbidding this experiment. Who, may we ask, is running the S. Sebastião hospital?

—In view of the charges made by Alderman Jollo do Carmo against the S. Sebastião hospital for experiments made on patients, the director of that hospital has written in the director-general of the *instituto sanitário federal*, asserting that from such experiments, in virtue of the care and judgment with which they are made, no harm has ever resulted to the patients. Comparing the death rate of that establishment with other yellow-fever statistics, he says that, excluding the patients who arrive at the hospital dead or dying, it averages 31.8% against 94% for Senegal, 52% for Havana, 50% for Delphi and 39% for New Orleans.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of Sunday says that the flavas representative here has refused to send the news to Europe of the discovery of a cure for yellow fever in conformity with the claims of a couple of our local physicians. It is an exhibition of modesty in the part of these physicians in making such a request that deserves universal recognition. They claim credit for a proposed application of a discovery made by others, and they call it a discovery even before it has had a trial. The medical profession in Europe will not be deceived by any such claim, no more than they were by Dr. Freire's alleged discovery.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A Exposicão Artística e Industrial de Lycen Benjamin Constant ; 1861 ; by Ignacio Moniz. Pará: Typ. *Diário Oficial*, 1865. A full and detailed description of the exhibits, with complimentary notices of the exhibitors, together with much general information in regard to Amazonian products and industries, sketches of prominent men and institutions, and extracts from the local press. The Amazon valley is a region by itself, and these expositions will do much to help us understand and appreciate its natural resources and enterprise.

Relatórios da Companhia Edificadora dos annos de 1861, 1862, 1863 & 1864. This company was organized in 1862 as the Companhia Manufacturaria, and was reorganized in 1864 with its present title, and with a capital of 3,000,000\$. It possesses 31 buildings in all including 23 houses for the manager and workmen. In 1864 it finished 300 freight cars for the Central which had been begun the preceding year, and began the construction of 40 cattle cars for the Poria Alegre line. Some small orders were executed for the Rio do Ouro and Melhoramento lines. In view of the capital employed, the outturn is moderate. The president is possessed with the idea however, that Brazil is treading in the footsteps of the United States, and that if the protective duties are made high enough the industries of the country must be prosperous.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 1st instant, the wife of David McNeil, of a son.

On the 31st January, at No. 3832 Calle Piedade, Buenos Aires, the wife of S. C. Sheppard, of a daughter.

At Praia do Botafogo 302, on the 29th January, the wife of Henry Thompson, of a son.

WESSON RIO HARBOUR MISSION.

One of the many social teas and musical evenings for which this mission is famous, was successfully brought to a happy termination on Monday the 27th ultimo at the Salão's House, No. 50, Rue Don Manoel. Mr. Banister, the British vice-consul, was present at the salões' tea, and expressed himself as highly delighted at the manner enjoyed by the men, and of these attempts to bring a little sunshine into their lives, while resting at the home, often after long and perilous voyages.

At the subsequent meeting Mr. Banister took the chair, and also ably contributed with a song to the musical portion of the programme. The Rev. H. C. Tucker in the course of a humorous speech took occasion to point out in many ways in which friends might help the sailors, gifts of old clothes, books, newspapers, pecuniary donations, occasionally dropping in and worshipping with the men, etc.

A very enjoyable evening both for men and visitors was brought to a close shortly after nine o'clock by singing the doxology. We noticed among other friends present Messrs. D. Law, Capt. Cubby, Thurston, Book, Kerton, and Rev. Messrs. Tucker, Rogers, Brandreth and Schmidt. The ladies rendered able assistance during the evening, prominent amongst whom were Mrs. Trout, Mrs. and Miss Cubby, Mrs. Law, Mrs. Brandreth, Mrs. Cavey, Mrs. Coggins, Miss Eller-due and the Misses Andrade.

COFFEE NOTES

Says the *Município*, of São Paulo:—From a good source we know that of the last crop of the Dumont plantation there have already been exported 65,000 bags of coffee, which corresponds to 200,000 arrobas, or 3,900,000 kilos. At an average of 15.20 a kilo we find that the product of the crop is already superior to 4,680,000.

For the last fiscal year the value of coffee imports into the United States exceeded the value of any other single article, amounting to a total of \$66,130,717. Ordinarily, sugar stands at the head of the list of imports, but the excessive importations of sugar in 1864 in anticipation of the tax imposed by the tariff cut importations down from \$128,898,882 in 1863 to \$77,788,727 in 1865. During the current fiscal year a large increase in the revenue may be anticipated from increased receipts from sugar duties.—*Pressa Recorda*.

AFRICAN COFFEE.

The Niger district in Africa may yet become an important source of supply of coffee for Europe and United States. The curator of the botanical gardens at Old Calabar says that the experimental work at the gardens includes the propagation of coffee plants for distribution to the natives. Continuing, he says: "The large pieces of bush that adjoin the gardens, between it and the barracks, has all been cut down, and the roots grubbed up, for the purpose of forming a coffee plantation,

A portion of this, comprising about 22 acres, has been fenced in with a good wire fence. There are now planted out in it 12,100 coffee trees, which were mostly raised from seeds by myself in April, 1863, and planted out in August last year. The condition of most of these trees is very good. Some have already flowered, and many will produce seeds during the next year. The remaining portion of the enclosure will be planted as soon as the nursery plants are fit for removal. I consider this a most important and valuable addition to the gardens, as it enables the natives to see properly how a plantation should be made, and the pointing out to them its commercial value will act as an impetus to them to follow on its example. As some plants have already been shipped to natives, and others have made applications, it shows the object is beginning to be appreciated by them. The growth that the coffee plants first planted in the gardens here have made is excellent. These trees that are only 27 months old from the time of putting in the seed, average a little over 6 feet high, with a fine and well-formed head, have all flowered, and would have borne a fair crop had they been allowed to do so. For experiment I left one of the Arabian coffee trees to seed, and have just lately gathered a few berries."

BUSINESS NOTES

—Because of the new revenue bill, the government has fixed the ration money of soldiers at 1\$180 a day.

—We are indebted to the Isaac Harter Co., merchant millers, for one of their lithographed calendar for 1866.

—The owners of carts and other vehicles in Santos are asking for a decrease in the heavy municipal imposts laid upon them.

—Since the 1st inst. the city of Pará has been lighted with electricity. There are 1,800 incandescent lamps and 80 arc lights.

—The material for the new capital of Minas Geraes, and that for the Santos docks construction, are to be allowed entry free of duty.

—Four small cases of jewelry, none of whose dimensions exceed one metre, were obliged to pay 600\$oo for two days storage at the custom-house.

—The government has laid a cable to Fort S. João, at the harbor entrance, at a cost of 14,149\$-310. The Western & Brazilian company did the work.

—It is said that the interior circuit of the state telegraph line between Bahia and Pernambuco will very soon be completed. The line will cross the S. Francisco at Jataí.

—The estimates for waterworks for the town of Pirassununga, São Paulo, call for an expenditure of \$40,882\$157. The surveys were made by the state, and have been approved.

—The company that owns the Dumont plantation has sent to Europe three colonists for the purpose of bringing out 200 families related to them and other colonists on the plantation.

—The São Paulo state government has accepted the tender of Messrs. A. Fiorita & Co. for the introduction of 45,000 immigrants of European origin and 10,000 of American origin.

—By a decree of the 30th ult. thirty lottery drawings conceded by general laws, were authorized for the current year. These form a fraction of the drawings which actually take place.

—A telegram received on the 29th ult. announced the completion of the Amazon cable to Santarem, 903½ kilometres above Pará. The Faraday is now laying the cable rapidly.

—The sale at auction of the grapes exhibited in São Paulo on Sunday by D. Veridiana Prado, the proceeds of which were offered to the Misericórdia, the recently-organized "crèche," and the polyclinic, produced the important sum of \$1,000.

—The Bahia lottery paid to the federal treasury last month the sum of \$2,320\$ in taxes imposed for the sale of its tickets in this capital. There is no other "national industry" which can afford to pay such taxes.

—The municipal chamber of Niteröy refused to accept the offer of \$50,000 made by the commander of the 38th battalion of infantry for the old market building in which that battalion is now quartered.

—For the 1st inst. is announced the judicial sale of merchandise to the value of \$1,001,212\$970 disengaged from the Companhia União Industrial S. Sebastião at the suit of Messrs. J. H. Lowndes & Co.

—It is stated that the proposed quarantine station in the north had already cost \$2,500,000\$, but after a large sum of money had been spent it was decided to give preference to Tamandaré.

—The dock company of Santos is obliging the São Paulo custom-house to pay transportation, warehouse and labor charges in advance, before the goods are sent on to São Paulo. The docks company has a monopoly and is not disposed to surrender any of its perquisites.

—The official value of the rubber produced in the state of Pará and exported to the United States and Europe in December, aggregated \$6,888,923\$-\$51. The total export of Pará and Amazonas for that month amounted to 2,464 tons, of which 1,237 tons went to the United States and 1,227 tons to Europe.

—It is said that a "primary rural school," to be called the "colégio agrícola infantil," for poor and abandoned children, is to be established at the station of Andrade Araújo on the Melhoramento do Brasil railway. Such an establishment if properly managed can be made very useful and beneficial. A practical gardener and agriculturist should be placed in charge of it.

—In our discussion last week of the New York Life's withdrawal from Brazil, we incorrectly stated that the 3% tax on premiums had been included in the insurance bill itself. The said tax was included, instead, in the general revenue estimates of the minister of finance, and did not really become law until the end of December. Mr. Sanchez's excuse, therefore, was that of a proposed tax, and not one already voted.

—A contributor to the *Report of São Paulo* says that a report is current to the effect that a certain Rio journal is to receive 300,000\$ in case the Metropolitan claims are attended to by the Brazilian government without being submitted to the courts. The report is unquestionably the break of a restless imagination. Even Niilo Pecanha's friend, Sig. Verena, would not be so foolish as to retain money out in such sums as parties meanle to return good service for it.

—Complaints are made of the excessive delays with which merchandise is landed at the custom-house. The German master *Corrente* arrived here the middle of December and discharged into lighters, but the goods have not yet been landed. Protest at the custom-house avail nothing. The officials and laborers take their own time, and the importers must wait. It is now apparent that these delays will prevent the dispatch of a large part of the goods shipped in December, which will be grossly unjust.

—The directors of the Sul America company state in the *Jornal do Brasil* of Sunday last that they do not intend to export the reserves of their insurance business. The investment of capital refers only to the reserves of insurances effected abroad. The hatching of those chickens, gentlemen, is far distant in the future. If Brother Baxter is correct, your insurances will have to be made on the other side of judgment day, and then, perhaps, it would be much better for you to confine your attention to fire insurance.

—The Cooperativa Militar society has asked the government for exemption from duties during the current year on articles imported for the consumption of its members. But why should military men have this privilege any more than civilians? It is because of their class that taxes and prices are so high. Many of their officers are in Congress and they invariably vote for increased expenditures and higher taxes. And now they have the "check" to ask for exemption from the burdens of their own creation! If any one deserves such a favor it is the poor laboring man, not the well-paid, well-fed and well-clad soldier.

—The local directory of the New York Life states in the *Jornal do Brasil* of the 2nd inst. that this North American company decided not to contract new business in this country "for the sole reason and in consequence of the impost approved at the last hour only and before the publication of the *regulamento* of law No. 294 upon foreign life insurance companies." Well, we give it up. Mr. McCall says one thing and Mr. Sanchez says another. Both can not be right. One of them must be—but, of course, insurance men never do! Drop a nickel in the slot, gentlemen, and take your choice!

—The Lambary and Cambucreira company has asked the government for exemption from duties on two millions of bottles and accessories which it proposes to import during the current year for mineral waters. Inasmuch as the tariff is raised on imported water for beer protection, why should they have this further benefit? These companies are asking an exorbitant price for their waters; let them pay something in the line of revenue. They seem to be devoid even of shame in their demands. We see that the minister has granted the exemption asked for, except on the accessories.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Pará decima urbana (predial tax) yielded 372,045\$200 last year.

—It is said that there are a great many counterfeited notes in circulation at Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo.

—It is stated that the government revenue offices in São Paulo refuse to take notes of the Banco União.

—The January receipts of the Rio Grande custom-house amounted to \$81,000\$ against 1,150\$000\$ in the same month of last year.

—The total receipts of the Pará *recebedoria* for the half-year ending December 31st last amounted to 7,45,619\$879, and for the calendar year to 12,45,758\$995, an increase over 1894 of 2,443,829\$955.

—Of the 1,737,488\$720 collected by the Pará *recebedoria* in December, 1,459,758\$643 came from state export duties, of which the 21 per cent. duty on rubber yielded 1,446,673\$840. It looks like the old story of having all the eggs in one basket.

—The Santos custom-house receipts last month amounted to 4,397,547\$155, against 2,863,974\$823 in the same month of last year. The large increase is in great measure due to the heavy imports made in anticipation of the new and increased duties.

—This morning's paper announces that Brokef Falaires closed the contract yesterday for the new municipal loan of 25,000,000\$. The issue is guaranteed, and in a few days the lists will be opened for public subscription at the Banco da República and Banco Nacional.

—On Tuesday the committee appointed at the meeting of importers held at the Exchange called on the minister of finance, to whom, in the presence of the inspector of customs, they made known their complaints against custom-house extortions and the burdensome duties voted by congress at the last session. The minister promised to take the matter into consideration for the purpose of seeing whether he could legally take action for mitigating the burdens of which the committee complained. He expressed regret that the merchants had not defended their interests when congress was discussing the tariff.

H. F. ORTON

Ship, Steamer and General
Commission Agent.

Correspondence and consignments invited.

VICTORIA,

P. O. Box 45. Espírito Santo, Brazil.

Cable address: ORTON.

Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of
No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE
and GELATINE DYNAMITE,
under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, net weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire & SCOTLAND

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines,
and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all
workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on
application to the Agents in Brazil.

Watson Ritchie & Co.
25, Rua Teófilo Ottoni,
Rio de Janeiro.



ALPINE HOUSE

PENSION AND RESTAURANT

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Silvestre tram way, SANTA THEREZA.
To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position
and most beautiful view upon the sea, ocean, city and islands,
being situated on the very summit of Santa Thereza, and
entirely out of reach of fever or malaria. It is, therefore, a
most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a
large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF
SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES
from superior calendar papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,
made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,
made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the
United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.
Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with
him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture
of Nectandra Amara, which might come
very handy in cases of sudden nausea or
any other disarrangement of the stomach or
intestines, so frequent during travels.
This marvellous remedy is accompanied
by a prospectus in three languages, viz:
Portuguese, English and French to facilitate
its use among natives and foreigners. For
sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at
the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S.
Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred parts than any other type-bar machine, thus reducing liability of getting out of order. Any intelligent person can understand and operate it.

Durability.—All metal, except the key-tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed of the best material, by the most skilled workmen.

Alignment.—The type-bars are guided, thus ensuring exact and permanent alignment.

Speed.—The expertness of the operator is absolutely the only limit to its speed.

Visible Writing.—Every letter is shown as soon as struck, and the work remains in sight. Corrections are thus easily made, and context verified.

Manifolding.—The stroke is downward, direct, and powerful, making it the *most perfect manifolder and mimeographer* on the market.

Repairs.—Owing to every part being interchangeable, purchasers can almost invariably make what few repairs may be needed themselves, thus saving cost of repairer. The machine is therefore extremely economical.

Arranged for writing Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German, without changing parts.

Price: \$90 with Table.

M. M. King & Co.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 77 A & 79
RIO DE JANEIRO.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MACHINERY.

HOWARD & BULLOUGH, LIMITED

SPECIALISTS IN SPINNING;

HENRY LIVESEY, LIMITED.

SPECIALISTS IN WEAVING.



SOLE AGENTS IN BRAZIL:

HENRY ROGERS, SONS & Co.
Engineers and Contractors,

77, Rua da Alfandega, RIO DE JANEIRO
HEAD OFFICE: Wolverhampton, England.

Mill Sundries always in Stock in Rio.
Plans and estimates on application to Agents.

Dr. Valdés García's

MEAT JUICE

Awarded premiums at the following:

Barcelona 1888—Paris 1889—Genoa 1892
Chicago 1893 and Uruguay 1895.

Analysed and approved by the Inspector of Hygiene, of Rio de Janeiro.

Analysed by the celebrated chemists of the London University, Messrs. Hassall and Clayton. The result of their analysis made on the 30th November, 1892, shows that they obtained 30% of protein, soluble albumen and other assimilable proteins.

It is the only preparation which can be said to be a tonic and most nourishing food.

Depot at

No. B I. RUA SENADOR DANTAS

IZAL

The non-Poisonous Antiseptic and Disinfectant.
Non-Caustic, Non-Corrosive.

The only preventive of Yellow fever, Small Pox, Cholera and contagious diseases. Used with marvellous results during the last epidemic season here.

For Veterinary and Agricultural purposes Izal may be recommended as one of the most useful agents at our disposal.

Used on board the steamers of the principal Companies. It does not damage the decks.

Sold in bottles and gallon drums.

Sole agent for Brazil:

NESTOR SAMPAIO.

Rua da Alfandega, 30
Rio de Janeiro.

Samples and directions for use gratis on application.

New Zealand Store.

This establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian preserves, as well as wines, liquors, bacon, hams, and many sorts of cheese.

Lobsters, crabs, fish and game are also received directly from New Zealand and Southampton by frigorific process, in every mail steamer.

Orders are carefully attended to and the quality guaranteed.

Carriage free to every house in town.

Coelho & Dias

Ouvidor No. 37.

S. Paulo

OSWALD EVANS & CO.

Import and Commission Merchants.

Lubricating Oils,

Plows, Hardware, etc.

No. 9, RUA DA BOLEIA INST. I

SÃO PAULO.

Telegraphic Address, "EVANS."

Agencies and Correspondence solicited.

VICTORIA STORE

8 B, Rua de São Bento

SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Linens and Bennetts Hats, Pearl's soap, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipson's tea, of which there is always a good stock.

VICTORIA STORE

Caixa O.

São Paulo.

